



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 6, 1922.

GAINS IN PROTECTIVE LAWS
PUBLIC WORKS DOUBLED
PACKERS' GREED EXPOSED
TIMBER WORKERS—A BRIEF REVIEW
THE BLINDNESS OF GREED

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 804—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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❖ Gains in Protective Laws ❖

New labor laws enacted in 1921 by Congress and more than forty states show continued gains in the protection of the safety and health of wage earners, although on the pressing issue of unemployment the legislative record is practically blank, according to a summary of the year's labor legislation issued tonight by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

"Of particular import is the progress made during the year in federal-state co-operation for maternity protection and for vocational rehabilitation of industrial cripples," says Secretary John B. Andrews. "Passage by Congress on November 23 of the Sheppard-Towner bill for maternity and infancy protection, crowning with victory a three-year intensive campaign, found six states prepared for immediate action, having accepted in advance the federal aid now available. This advance acceptance of the Federal act is in several instances based upon the bill for state action prepared by the Association for Labor Legislation. Twenty-three additional states in 1921 enacted legislation accepting the new Federal act for vocational rehabilitation, making a total of thirty that have adopted this significant development in workmen's compensation legislation.

"Acute unemployment continued throughout the year, yet Congress and more than forty states met in legislative session and adjourned with apparent indifference to the immediate need for adopting a constructive program of legislation for permanently combating the disastrous results of industrial depression. California, alone, took a step forward in enacting a law for long time advance planning of public works by the State to help in preventing unemployment. The Kenyon bill just introduced in Congress aims to set the Federal Government upon a similar course of distributing public works intelligently. In Wisconsin a bill for unemployment compensation was advanced by a favorable report from the Senate Judiciary Committee—and the nationwide interest in this legislation, as reflected in the press, gives promise of State action that may open the door to an era of statesmanship in America in dealing with unemployment."

The President's Conference on Unemployment is referred to in the statement as the outstanding official development of the year in relation to unemployment. Emphasis is placed upon the importance of the conference in setting unemployment before the country in an official way as primarily a problem of industry. Its program of emergency relief, it is stated, is in line with and strongly reinforces the "Standard Recommendations" as formulated by the Association for Labor Legislation in 1915 with the co-operation of more than 300 organizations in 115 different communities and reaffirmed and republished, together with the results of the Association's Unemployment Survey of 1921, in the American Labor Legislative Review for September.

At Washington, one of the important workmen's compensation bills has been advanced during the year well on the way to final passage. The United States Senate on June 10, following a favorable report by the judiciary committee, passed the Johnson-Mills bill to restore the protection of state workmen's compensation laws to injured longshoremen and other harbor workers, but at this writing the bill has not yet been reported out by the House Judiciary Committee.

As a result, the families of thousands of injured workers along the nation's waterfronts are needlessly suffering. Meanwhile, the Jones-Fitzgerald bill to extend workmen's compensation to workers in private employments in the District of Columbia still hangs fire in the House committee.

Thirty-one states and Congress amended the existing compensation laws, extending the acts to cover more persons and injuries, reduce the waiting period, increase benefits, and, in the case of Ohio, to cover occupational diseases. Missouri passed a new act to replace the one repealed by referendum, but it is suspended, until November, 1922, by a new referendum petition. The Federal vocational rehabilitation act was accepted by twenty-two states, bringing the total number of states having accepted the act, to thirty. The Sheppard-Towner act was passed by Congress, creating a board of maternity and infant hygiene, and appropriating money for State and Federal use. Six states have thus far accepted the act.

New Mexico enacted child labor legislation for the first time and school attendance and minimum work age requirements were extended in thirteen states and Porto Rico. The lifting by women of receptacles weighing seventy-five pounds or over was forbidden by California; a mining code was created in Illinois; and a new law regulating tenement manufacture was enacted in Wisconsin.

Women's hours were restricted for the first time in New Mexico, the eight-hour day being extended to factories, laundries, hotels, restaurants and places of amusements. Hours and standard working conditions for women determined by the industrial welfare commission of California were made legal requirements for all industries.

Free employment services were created for the first time in Nebraska, North Carolina, and North Dakota; and in Illinois they are to be extended to towns and villages. The California State Board of Control was directed to arrange for the extension of public works to relieve unemployment in times of emergency.

Immigration was restricted by Congress in a law limiting the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted to the United States in any year to three per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of that nationality resident in the United States according to the census of 1910.

Departments of labor and industrial relations were created, and the various existing commissions and bureaus consolidated or abolished, in California, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio and Washington. The New York labor law was recodified, completely reorganizing the department of labor.

ALERT UNIONISTS WIN.

Alert trade unionists in North Carolina checked the passage of several anti-social proposals by the State Legislature.

One of these laws would permit easier ejection of employees from houses owned by employers. The bill was introduced by an attorney for a cotton mill company.

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

At Portland, Me., several hundred longshoremen suspended work after failure to reach an agreement with steamship companies. The strikers recently accepted wage cuts but refused to reduce their working conditions.

PUBLIC WORKS DOUBLED.

January, February and March will be the critical months of unemployment," declared Otto T. Mallery, in a report at the annual business meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation, following a luncheon at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Mallery, a member of the association's executive committee assigned last January to investigate and report on public works, urged the adoption of plans by which public works would be held back in good times and released in hard times.

"The prosecution of local public work during the winter is a most hopeful sign for the unemployed," he said. "This volume is breaking all records. During November \$118,000,000 public works bonds were sold by 380 municipalities, bringing the total for the year above \$1,000,000,000. There is every indication that the total public works executed in 1921 will be double that of any previous year in history. Over 2,000,000 men and women have been directly or indirectly employed as the result of public works. If advance preparation is made to defer twenty per cent of the ordinary public works during years of industrial activity, over 4,000,000 men and women would find employment in such a year of depression, which occurs once in seven to ten years."

Secretary John B. Andrews reported greatly increased demands upon the association for assistance during the past year.

"There is a growing realization among all groups," he said, "that social justice—which includes security of the worker in the job—is the best insurance against social unrest, and that the orderly legislative method as developed out of American experience, is effective in safeguarding the lives and health of working men and women and in bringing about better industrial relations."

Dr. Andrews declared that the families of thousands of injured workers along the nation's waterfronts are needlessly suffering because of the prolonged delay by the House judiciary committee in reporting out the Johnson-Mills bill to restore the protection of state workmen's compensation laws to injured longshoremen and other harbor workers.

"The United States Senate," he said, "following a favorable report by the judiciary committee, passed the bill by an almost unanimous vote last June. Since then it has been held in the House judiciary committee, without action, despite the urgent and ever-increasing need for extending this protection to thousands of essential workers."

Irene Osgood Andrews, assistant secretary of the association, declared that the Sheppard-Towner bill for federal-state co-operation in the protection of maternity and infancy, enacted into law on November 23, marks one of the greatest advances in public health work. "In response to inquiries and as a feature of its established campaign for maternity protection," she said, "the American Association for Labor Legislation prepared a standard bill for state legislation based upon earlier experience with the vocational rehabilitation law, which has now been accepted by some thirty states. Minnesota, New Hampshire, Delaware, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and South Dakota have already passed enabling legislation and are now ready to co-operate with the federal authorities on maternity protection."

PACKERS' GREED EXPOSED.

Rescind the wage reduction order and restore the former wage, pending arbitration proceedings.

The above plan will end the nation-wide strike of butcher workmen, says C. J. Hayes, general president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, in a memorandum of the strike submitted to Secretary of Labor Davis.

"The packing house workers," says President Hayes, "listened to the appeal of the government in the winter of 1917 and signed an agreement with the president's mediation commission to submit all disputes to arbitration during the war period.

"Had they exercised their economic power during the period of actual warfare and during the years of 1919 and 1920, these workers could have exacted wages 100 per cent higher than they obtained through the process of arbitration.

"In March, 1919, the 'five big' packers addressed Secretary of Labor Wilson on their own initiative, requesting that the Alschuler arbitration agreement be extended for a period to run one year after peace had been signed and gave as their reason for desiring an extension of the agreement 'that they desired peace in the industry during the reconstruction period.'

"The packing house workers again listened to the earnest appeal of the Department of Labor and went along with the principle of arbitration.

"On February 21, a few days prior to the exit of the Wilson administration, the packers arbitrarily attempted to withdraw from their agreement with the Department of Labor. It was only after most earnest persuasion by Secretaries Davis, Hoover and Wallace that they were induced to return to that agreement for a period of six months expiring September 15, 1921. The packers, however, before agreeing to return, compelled the employees to agree to accept a reduction of 12½ per cent in their wages. This was in March of 1921.

"In July of last year the packers petitioned Judge Alschuler, the arbitrator, for another reduction of 5 cents an hour. After hearings and consideration, Judge Alschuler denied the request, setting forth that the cost of living and the labor market did not warrant such a decrease.

"Following the expiration of the Alschuler agreement, the Butcher Workmen's Union waited upon the 'five big' packers and presented an agreement on that basis for negotiations.

"The demands contained in that agreement provided that the wage scale and working conditions then in effect should continue and that no change should occur except upon mutual agreement or through the process of arbitration. The agreement did not contain any demand for the union or so-called 'closed shop.'

"The packers refused to negotiate with the union.

"November 19 the packers announced that the reduction would take effect November 28 and that unskilled labor, which constitutes 65 per cent of the total employees, would be reduced 7½ cents an hour—from 45 cents to 37½ cents. The semi-skilled workers would be reduced 5 cents an hour and the skilled workers 3 cents an hour.

"The National Executive Board of the Butcher Workmen's Union, immediately called upon the packers, seeking a conference to discuss proposed wage reduction. Such conference was refused. At no time have the so-called representatives of the 'industrial relation plan' ever conferred with their fellow workers. Their agreement with the packers to accept a wage reduction was never submitted to their fellow workers for ratification. In fact, the packers' so-called 'industrial plan' has never called a meeting of the workers in any department of the packing plant.

"The average wage of the unskilled worker at the rate of 45 cents an hour has been \$18 a week for the past six months, due to the fact that they have not worked over 40 hours per week."

ORPHEUM.

Sallie Fisher in Clare Kummer's comedy, "The Choir Rehearsal," has scored an unqualified hit. At one time Miss Fisher was a singer and Miss Kummer a song writer. Both have developed to much more important states. Miss Fisher has become a star and Miss Kummer one of the most promising authors of the day. Her "Good Gracious Annabelle" and her "A Successful Calamity," in which William Gillette has appeared, have been hailed as the reigning comedy hits of many a season, and her present play, "Rollo's Wild Oats," is one of the comedy events of a decade. Miss Kummer and Miss Fisher feel particularly happy over their present association, because in years gone by, it was one of Miss Kummer's songs, "Dearie," that Miss Fisher sang to fame and helped bring Miss Fisher favorable attention.

Few men have crowded more into life than Fred Lindsay, who is a headline feature next week, the famous Australian rancher and big game hunter and veteran of two wars. He is the most expert manipulator of the stock whip in the Antipodes. He owns a five thousand acre ranch in Saskatchewan, Canada. During the war he commanded a squadron of Australian bushmen with considerable personal credit; and in the succeeding years his time was divided between big game and concession hunting in various parts of the world, farming and vaudeville. Then came the world war, in which Mr. Lindsay served with distinction. He was mobilized with his regiment, a cavalry unit, in 1914 and immediately appointed scouts officers to the First London Mounted Brigade.

Frank Kellam and Patricia O'Dare's particular specialty is chasing blues, with an original assortment of singing, talking and dancing. They consequently make blues chasing an exceedingly entertaining theatrical sport.

Charles De Haven and Freddie Nice just can't make their feet behave. These two boys are representative eccentric dancers. Their pedal evolutions have been of material assistance to various comedies and it did give them a high standing in vaudeville.

Frank Farron is a dealer in laughs. Over his counter is dispersed every kind of laugh. Frank Farron is a funny fellow, a genuine comedian, and he has a monologue full of good songs, good stories, and therefore the result is that this dealer in laughs has plenty of customers.

Johnny Muldoon and Pearl Franklyn, being in the class of dancers numbering the best, offer their terpsichorean tactics with the assistance of another male associate. Their efforts they call "A Revelry of Song, Dance and Music" and it proves to be a combination hard to resist.

To have a premiere is a tough job. Ruth Howell Duo do not find it so because they are America's premiere aerialists. Stunts of the most hazardous aviator are child's play compared with the feats this duo accomplish.

Eddie Foy has been in vaudeville for a long time but at no previous visit has he had as funny or as enjoyable an act as his present Fun Revue. This laugh riot remains another week.

NEW YORK WAGES CUT.

The downward trend of average weekly earnings of factory workers in the State of New York was continued in November by a further decrease of 21 cents, according to the State Department of Labor. The average for November was \$24.32, or about 15 per cent less than in November, last year. The averages are based on reports received from 1648 of the larger manufacturers throughout the State.

Because of high clothing costs, and the strike of garment workers in New York City, it is interesting to note that average weekly earnings in the clothing, millinery and laundering industry is \$21.92, and in textiles, \$20.11.

RECEIVE SEASONABLE GIFTS.

Employees of Universal Electric & Gas Company were given surprise on surprise this Christmas, Rudolph Spreckels making his gifts the more gracious in sending them under cover of a personally signed letter to each employee together with a nicely engraved greeting card which read in part—

"Please accept the enclosed with my very best wishes to you and yours for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.—Rudolph Spreckels."

The enclosure, a substantial check, was in turn accompanied by a life insurance policy in varying amount depending upon the employees' length of service with the company.

This insurance, which was secured without medical examination of the employees, is good during the term of employment with the Universal Company; additional provision being made for employees under sixty years of age in case they become permanently disabled.

The plan is liberal and apparently permanent, the covering letter stating that those employed after November 17, 1921, will be insured after they have been in the employ of the company for three consecutive months.

Just how unostentatious the gift was is further emphasized in the covering letter in which is found the following:

"It is our hope that this action of the directors meets with your approval and that this means of providing immediate assistance to your family in case of your death will relieve you of some anxiety concerning their future."

That Rudolph Spreckels is a friend of labor is no secret; that he is paying Universal Company employees more than the standard scale is a fact which is not widely known; and it is, therefore, still more gratifying to labor to find Mr. Spreckels looking to the further welfare of those employed by his company. His gifts were undoubtedly still more appreciated because the act was unadvertised, the gift graciously proffered; and the sentiments expressed were sincere.

"BACK TO NORMALCY."

In his report to American Federation of Labor headquarters, Henry F. Hilfers, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, cites this condition in one New Jersey town:

"A shirt factory was opened in Bloomfield by a firm that moved here from Long Island. The price that is paid for one dozen shirts is 58 cents. The highest that an experienced operator can get is 12 cents an hour.

"One girl, who is an experienced operator, took a job and worked for 12½ hours and earned \$1.42; another 82 cents, and another, an inexperienced operator, earned 38 cents for 12 hours' work.

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TIMBER WORKERS—A BRIEF REVIEW.

Reviewing the timber industry for the past year reveals some very unpleasant facts, but also teaches a lesson to those who follow this line of endeavor.

Though this is the third largest industry in America in the point of employment of workers, and of such large proportions that the very number of the workers engaged in it should signify sufficient strength to protect their own interests, yet the contrary has been the case with them. While the workers in the other industries and crafts were taking a very small reduction in wages and no change in working conditions, the timber workers were accepting any wage that might be offered, usually ranging 50 per cent below their established scale. This was due to but one cause: their unorganized state, hand in hand with the edicts of the employers' organization, known as the Four Ls, which authorized numerous wage reductions and suspensions of rules governing conditions favorable to the workers, basing their claims on "low prices calls for deflation."

If the employers functioning through the Four Ls were sincere in their program of prices governing wages, the last meeting of the Four L board of directors, held recently in the city of Portland, Oregon, would have authorized no less than a \$2.00 increase per day in wages, as prices of all grades of lumber have risen to such heights as to justify a much greater increase. However, instead of considering the wage problem at all, they resorted to the "patriotic," so well known to them, and wired to President Harding their approval of the limitation of arms conference, while the workers in the industry continued to go hungry for the bare necessities of life. Thus the great "50-50" organization functioned for its master, the Lumbermen's Association.

While it is true that practically every man working in the lumbering industry discredited the Four Ls and refused in many cases to become a member of it, yet their neglect to maintain their membership in the Timber Workers' Union amounted to their acceptance of the Four Ls as the employers were able to put it over because of the lack of centralized opposition on the part of the employees. While there remain many strong men who are on the firing line for their own organization, the I. U. T., yet the weakness of their support has resulted in the loss of millions of dollars to the workers and the further fattening of the already over-burdened purses of the lumber interests.

Never at any time has the market conditions warranted a suspension of operations in this industry, and in fact the mills and camps would have run full blast continually but for the concerted plan on the part of the lumber operators to close their operations and starve the workers into unheard of wage reductions. It worked to perfection, and every worker in this industry has been made the "goat." If the mills and camps had continued in constant operation, it would

have been impossible for the operators and their tools to have made their wage slashing plan successful, and well they knew it. Some sections of the country have suffered worse than others: The southern pine belt has received the worst of this conspiracy owing to the fact that in part of this nation men are murdered for organizing into unions, while in other parts of the nation they are merely starved to death for organizing. These workers in the lumber industry of the South are receiving as low as 75 cents for a twelve-hour day, with the most miserable and oppressive rules that compel them to patronize company stores imaginable. In the Great Lakes section conditions are some better, with common labor as low as \$16 per month in the woods and \$1.75 for a ten-hour day in the mills. The Pacific coast has nothing to boast of in its miserable wage, ranging from \$2.20 to \$3.00 per day of eight hours, as it is at least \$2.00 per day under a bare living existence.

This horrible state of affairs could have been prevented! Those who have not done their part in its prevention should learn from this dearly bought experience, now, at once! The sickening milk-and-water attitude of the unorganized workers in this industry has resulted not only in much misery for the workers themselves, but to their families; to their children, many of whom are not able to attend school or to properly nourish their bodies on the pittance handed out by the lumber barons.

The new year is before us! Let us awake to the great crying need of organization that we may at least enjoy a share of the prosperity of this industry. The lumber operators predict the greatest year the industry has ever seen! What is in sight for the workers in this industry but continued hardship unless they band together for their mutual protection, and demand justice at the hands of the lumber interests?

Do it now! Educate! Agitate! Organize!—that the year 1922 may have a gladder and happier story to tell.

With sincere good wishes to those who have so loyally stood by our cause, and extending the hand of fellowship to those who are still outside the ranks of our organization, we are,

Fraternally yours,

RAY R. CANTERBURY,

HARRY W. CALL, International President.
International Secretary.

WHY WALL STREET WINS.

Wall street can fool others, but it never attempts to fool itself, is the the hint contained in this statement by the Wall Street Journal, which wage workers might remember with profit:

"Wall street is not wanting in faith, but it does not greatly believe in accidents. It is so much a part of its business to reason back from effects to causes, to protect itself against the future by reasoning from causes to effects, that it has small room for the idea that events which seem fortuitous are really so."

WAITRESSES.

The contest for business agent was the feature of the election of the Waitresses' Union. The candidates were Mary Everson (incumbent) and Minnie Andrews. Miss Everson defeated Miss Andrews by a vote of 274 to 84. Other officers elected were: President, Nonie Cordes; minute clerk, Marie Howeth; financial secretary, Laura Molleda; custodian, Della McAdams; delegates to local joint executive board, Nonie Cordes, Nonie Fisher, Laura Molleda.

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LACHMAN BROS.
Mission at 16th
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COST BUDGETS \$200 APART.

The "working girl's budget," compiled by the California Manufacturers' Association of Oakland after a canvass of large California employers and submitted to the State Industrial Welfare Commission by a committee, as a basis for reduction of the \$16 minimum weekly pay scale for women, makes an annual total of \$612.50, or \$11.87 per week. The "budget" prepared by the Labor Council totals \$838.05. They are as follows:

Labor Council.

Board	\$399.63
Room	160.92
Car fare	36.50
Sundries	7.50
Medical and dental	25.00
Vacation	25.00
Amusement	12.00
Laundry	15.00
Clothing	165.50

Total \$838.05

Employers.

Board and room	\$420.00
Clothing	110.00
Toilet sundries	10.00
Medical and dental	20.00
Laundry	15.00
Incidentals	7.50
Car fare	30.00

Total \$612.50

LECTURES.

The Extension Division of the University of California has arranged with the San Francisco Federation of Teachers for a second course of lectures on economics before the San Francisco Labor Council, which will be free to the general public. The lectures announced are as follows:

Friday evening, January 27, Jessica B. Peixotto, professor of social economics at the University of California, will lecture on "Standard of Living."

Friday evening, February 24, Harold C. Bryant, economics ornithologist of the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, will discuss "Game and Fur-Bearing Animals." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

Friday evening, March 31, Joseph V. Bretiweiser, associate professor of education at the University of California, will talk on "The Economy of Time and Mental Energy."

All lectures will be given in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, and will begin promptly at 8:45 o'clock on the evenings announced. The public is cordially invited to be the guests of the San Francisco Labor Council at these lectures.

The Extension Division of the University of California has just concluded a series of lectures before the Labor Council which were entertaining and instructive.

STATE FEDERATION.

The executive committee of the California State Federation of Labor will hold its regular quarterly meeting at headquarters in San Francisco next Sunday, when it will consider the requests from the National Non-Partisan League and the Farmer-Labor party that their platforms, aims and objects be indorsed by the California State Federation of Labor. Many other important matters will come before the committee, including a State-wide campaign of organization of all classes of wage earners.

The newly-appointed educational committee of the California State Federation of Labor will hold a meeting at federation headquarters next Saturday, when steps will be taken to induce Governor William D. Stephens to appoint a labor representative on the Board of Regents of the University of California when two vacancies occur on that board in the near future.

GOING AHEAD.

(By United Labor Press of California.)

The most determined fight ever made against organized labor in the United States had little, if any, effect upon the unions in Los Angeles during the past year, as facts and figures compiled by the Central Labor Council show that there are now more trade unionists in the City of the Angels than ever before; that the affairs of the central body and the Building Trades Council are very satisfactory; that the Allied Printing Trades Council has won its fight for the forty-four-hour week; that the Metal Trades Council has rid itself of the so-called "Rank and File" element, which was insidiously boring from within; that the Union Labor Temple Association is in excellent condition and soon will pay off the last dollar on its mortgage through the sale of notes held exclusively by unions and union members, who will receive the 6 per cent interest heretofore paid to a hostile money-lending concern, and that The Citizen, the labor paper of Los Angeles, has just experienced the most prosperous year in its history, its earnings during 1921 being sufficient to enable it to erect a three-story annex to the Labor Temple, work on which will commence within the next sixty days.

All of which is not so bad when the fact is borne in mind that Los Angeles once was known the

world over as the home of the union-hater. This phenomenal record is due solely to solidarity on the part of trade unionists themselves.

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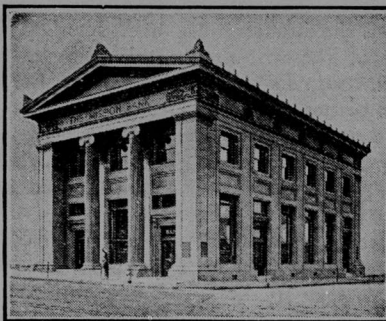
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MANUFACTURERS

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LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO

'NOTHER REVOLUTION STARTED.

For the 'steenth time a revolutionary party has been formed to save the workers and overthrow the government. The American Federation of Labor, of course, will go down in the grand crash.

The new venture is to be known as the Workers' Party of America. This sounds smoother than Communist Party. It was formed in New York City by about 100 delegates representing groups who demand purified, unadulterated revolution. The Third Internationale of Moscow was indorsed and the usual program agreed to that will always turn the labor movement inside out.

The program was attacked by some of the delegates. One was unkind enough to label the ponderous document "a hodgepodge of muddled brains." Another declared it was a "mess" party, rather than a mass party.

Defenders of the program acknowledge its revolutionary weakness, but pleaded that the need of the hour is to get a "toe hold." Afterwards, the simon-pure revolution will begin. It was stated that the workers are unacquainted with the beauties of communism, and this theory must be cautiously fed to them by the self-appointed guardians. A central executive committee, with wide powers, was elected to direct how the American Federation of Labor will be captured and how workers are to be inoculated with the ideals of the Third Internationale.

The usual roof-raising denunciation of "Gompers bureaucracy" was indulged in. This is a favorite oratorical trick of capitalist and revolutionist.

The new revolution will not be given a clear track by its brother revolutionists in other camps. The I. W. W. group of this district says it is "dominated by a lot of cheap politicians who have never had any revolutionary experience."

GIGANTIC MERGERS NOW FORMING.

The imagination of Wall Street is aflame with stories of gigantic combinations. Oil, steel, copper, chemicals, machinery and tobacco lead in this movement, which is possible because America controls 50 per cent of the world's gold, thus permitting the issuance of billions of new credits.

Another factor is the centralization of industry during the war and the attitude of government and the public mind. In the judicial department of government, especially, the lessening of hostility to combinations is most marked, as indicated by the United States Supreme Court's decision in the steel trust case and in the stock dividend case.

In the steel trust case the court acknowledged that the trust was merely a holding company, and does not produce steel, but if it is dissolved the public interest may be affected and the country's foreign trade may be injured. This startling position conflicts with former theories that courts are supposed to define the law, while permitting the legislature to function in its sphere.

In the stock dividend case the court ruled that corporations may escape income taxes by issuing more stock, upon which profits must be made, rather than paying the profits in actual cash.

Capitalists have not overlooked these decisions, and combinations undreamed of are now in process of formation. It is agreed that there will be a reaction from this wild capitalization, but Wall Street replies: "After us the deluge."

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Herman Brandt of the lathers, Herbert C. Lake of the printing pressmen, John L. Desmond of the marine engineers, Edward Fitzgerald of the municipal carmen, James Owens of the boilermakers.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

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(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

COMMERCIAL

DECEMBER 31st, 1921

ASSETS—

United States Bonds and Notes, State, Municipal and Other Bonds (total value \$23,657,418.00) standing on books at.....	\$22,606,220.47
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	40,017,269.97
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities.....	1,188,768.30
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.....	105,000.00
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (cost over \$965,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value \$136,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Employees' Pension Fund (value \$371,753.46) standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and in Federal Reserve Bank.....	7,934,037.88

Total.....\$71,851,299.62

LIABILITIES—

Due Depositors.....	\$68,201,299.62
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,650,000.00

Total.....\$71,851,299.62

JOHN A. BUCK, President

GEO. TOURNY, Vice-President and Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1921.

(SEAL) CHAS. F. DUSENBERG, Notary Public.

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STOCK****SELLING OUT
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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1922.

Secretary Hughes and Senator Lodge ought to keep the president informed as to the meaning of the language used by the members of the Armament Conference in order that there shall be no such startling developments from now on as occurred when the latter issued his statement concerning the meaning of the "insular possessions and dominions" feature of the four-power pact.

General Wood does not believe the Filipino people are capable of self-government, but that is not a very surprising opinion coming from General Wood, because he most likely believes that the American people themselves are not fit for self-government, though it would not be well for him to so state in the open manner in which he has expressed himself concerning the little brown islanders.

If Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas spent half as much time in Kansas attending to the duties of his office as he does in traveling over the country and launching attacks upon Samuel Gompers in an effort to advertise himself he might know enough about his pet slavery law to warrant the people in listening with attention to what he had to say. At present, however, he is looked upon very much as a joke by the great mass of the people who are not particularly interested in Allen's political ambitions.

If the United States today is a fair sample of what a dry country is we shudder to think what would happen to her were she to become wet. If a man wants a drink he can get it, with or without money. If he wants work he cannot get it for love or money. Taken as a whole we have made a fine mess of things since the close of the war. We have turned our back upon almost everything that held out the hope of being beneficial to us, and embraced almost everything that offered the opportunity to us to sink down deeper into the mire. But, perhaps, we shall learn something from our experiences and begin to drive in the right direction before it is too late. In any event we must abide by the consequences of our actions because the people are masters in this country and can have any kind of government they desire—if they desire it earnestly enough to go after it. It must be, therefore, that they are not opposed to present conditions, because if they were they would proceed to change them.

The Blindness of Greed

After a man gives his selfishness free reign for a certain length of time he becomes so caloused that he is unable to see what is perfectly clear to the average human being, and, as a consequence, does things that expose him to the contempt of those who love justice. Many a man who credits himself with being very clever in his business schemes lives in total unconsciousness of the fact that he is an object to be loathed in the eyes of those who have had business dealings with him and have thus gained an opportunity to become acquainted with his sharp practices. Only a few days ago we had occasion to mention the name of a conspicuous figure in the business world to a man whom we had never before heard speak ill of anyone, and his response was: "He is a stinker. He is always scheming to take advantage of those he deals with. He is only honest when to be otherwise would mean loss to him."

These thoughts were occasioned by a story which we read in the evening papers of last Tuesday—the beginning of a new year, when good resolutions should be the order of the day. The story was to the effect that about twenty-five or thirty former female employees of the California Cotton Mills, all foreigners, had stormed the offices of the Industrial Welfare Commission and begged to be allowed to work in the mills for less than the legal minimum wage fixed by the Commission, stating that they and their families were starving and would rather work for the low wage offered than be idle.

The thing looked like a frame-up at once, because the Commission is at present making a study of conditions preparatory to fixing a legal minimum wage for women and minors for the present year, and it looked very much as though interested parties were endeavoring to influence the decision of the Commission by such a demonstration. The expense of the excursion of the women to the offices of the Commission seemed greater than starving women could afford or would be willing to risk on such a hopeless errand, and it was thought highly probably that someone who hoped to reap great profit from the affair had planned it, and paid the cost of it, as a financial speculation.

Inquiry among the women by representatives of the Welfare Commission developed the fact that they had received postal cards notifying them to appear at the employment office of the California Cotton Mills Tuesday morning. They believed they were to be put back to work, but at the employment office they were told that they would not be given work unless they "secured permits" from the Commission to work for less than the \$16 minimum wage. So the women were organized into a party to visit the Commission.

Those in charge of the Cotton Mills employment office certainly must be familiar enough with the law to know that the Commission had no power to issue such permits. Then what was the object of the excursion of the "starving women" to the offices of the Industrial Welfare Commission? Reasonable persons can readily draw logical deductions from the facts.

The employees of the California Cotton Mills have never been allowed to organize, but in spite of their unorganized condition, some years back they struck in an attempt to better their conditions, but were defeated in their attempt.

At the last session of the State Legislature a similar delegation from the California Cotton Mills was sent to Sacramento to urge repeal or amendment of the women's eight-hour law.

The California Cotton Mills concern has not yet been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for its generosity toward its employees.

Big corporations have in the past tried to deceive public officials by cunning trickery in order to satisfy the greed of their managers, but when they stoop to preying upon the helplessness of hungry, ignorant women and children to accomplish their devilish ends, it is time to call them to account to the State by virtue of whose laws they are allowed to exist. A more despicable piece of greed-prompted deception could hardly be conjured up in the mind of civilized man. Is there no limit to the depths of degradation to which greed can sink human beings? It seems that thoroughly selfish men will do anything to gain the ends they crave. Pitiable as such a conclusion is, it seems inescapable in the face of recent events.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Since the first of May last the International Typographical Union has been carrying on the most remarkable fight in the entire history of the labor movement. The fight is to compel the observance on the part of employing printers of an agreement entered into two years previously for the establishment of the forty-four-hour week in commercial printing offices. The members of the organization have been paying, in addition to their regular monthly dues, 10 cents out of every dollar earned into the strike fund, and there is a quarter of million dollars more in the treasury now than on the day the strike started. On the other hand, an insurance company organized to take care of the losses of the employers during the strike is in the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$7,000,000 and practically no assets. The Typographical Union has the situation so well in hand that on December 1st the assessment was reduced from 10 to 7 per cent on earnings. The printers know how to conduct strikes in an effective manner. They have been putting up a million dollars a month since last May to sustain those out on strike and have been doing it without making any noise about it or begging the labor movement for financial assistance. The sooner the entire labor movement adopts a policy of this kind the better off it will be. It simply requires a willingness on the part of members to pay for what they get and a discarding of the idea that they are entitled to something for nothing from their fellow trade unionists. The day of begging is rapidly passing, and it ought to pass, because it never was a successful manner of conducting strikes.

These are sad days for the reds. One after another their former favorite world savers come back from Russia with the same report—that Sovietism is a failure. And just as regularly the light-headed reds in this country denounce the returned travelers as traitors. Soon they will be left without anyone to accuse, but it is doubtful whether they will even then admit that they had been mistaken. Any sensible person who looked over the Russian scheme of things knew at once that it would be a failure, but the reds continued to express their admiration of the plan. Of course the red ranks are made up of weak-minded individuals and knaves, so that no one pays much attention to what they have to say about anything. And why should anyone take them seriously? They freely admit that they have no morals and that the breaking of agreements and understandings amounts to nothing. That being their position it follows that they cannot depend upon one another, because an agreement between themselves has no more moral force back of it than an understanding with the hated capitalist. Were society generally to adopt the bolshevik policies what a great world this would be! No one would dare to trust anyone else, and each would be compelled to watch his neighbor's every move lest he attack him. There would be no more order, no more harmony than there is in the world of dogs. Society would be governed by fear, with no other impulse whatever to keep one individual from preying upon another. And this is the condition the soviet sympathizers would have us plunge into. Why anyone should desire such a thing is beyond our comprehension. It could not result in good to anyone. Not even to the physically powerful brute who could take whatever he wanted, because in the end no one would have anything for him to take and he would have to get in and dig for himself.

WIT AT RANDOM

Anti-Bolsh Captain—How did you keep our stores from being broken into when the town was captured by the government troops?

Anti-Bolsh Lieut.—We put a sign in the windows—"Baths."—American Legion Weekly.

"Now that doesn't hurt much, does it?" asked the dentist kindly, as he bore down on the buzzer.

"N-n-no," replied the patient feebly. "The drill doesn't hurt so much but I'd be obliged if you'd keep your cuff out of my eye."—American Legion Weekly.

"Whoof!" panted Dottie Dimpleknees as she sank into a chair in the theatrical agency office, "I've simply run my legs off trying to see the manager of this show about a job in the chorus."

"Lady," said Otis, the office boy, "I ain't the manager, but if that's the case you might's well go back home."—American Legion Weekly.

"Well, want to marry my daughter, I suppose?" snapped the grouchy old millionaire as he glowered at the timid youth before him. Then, adjusting his glasses, he added: "By the way, aren't you one of my daughter's former suitors?"

"N-n-no, sir," faltered the cheerless one, "but I expect I soon will be one."—American Legion Weekly.

"Stiddy there, lion, take it aisy," quavered the Irish zoo attendant in his most soothing tones, as the transfer of a wild beast was being effected.

"What's the idea?" queried a comrade. "Callin' that hyena a lion."

"Have ye no tact? Can't ye see 'tis flatterin' him I am?"—American Legion Weekly.

"I suppose your grandson in the Navy sends you lots of curios from furrin countries?"

"Yes, Charlie sends me plenty of nice things, but I'm kinder disappointed he ain't sent me one of them rollin' gates like they say all sailors have."—American Legion Weekly.

Counsel—I'm sorry I couldn't do more for you.

Convicted Client—Don't mention it, guv-nor. Ain't five years enough?"—The Bullock Way.

Mrs. M. had arrived at the little station in Vermont on a cold stormy evening and had hired an old man to drive her to a friend's farm up among the hills. The roads were in bad condition from the storm, and the ride was altogether a very uncomfortable one. "How much do I owe you?" she asked on arriving at her destination.

"Well, ma'am," said the old man, "my reg'lar price is a dollar, but seein' as it's sech a bad night and the goin' so terrible, I'll call it seventy-five cents."—The Christian Register (Boston).

A young man was wandering up and down the platform of the railway station intent on finding an empty carriage in the train. But in vain. Assuming an official air, he stalked up to the last carriage, and cried in a stentorian voice: "All change here; this car isn't going." There were exclamations low but deep from the occupants of the crowded car; but they hurried out and packed themselves away in other parts of the train. The smile on the face of the young man was childlike as he settled himself comfortably. "Ah," he murmured, "it's a grand thing for me that I was born clever! I wish they would hurry up and start." By and by the station agent appeared at the door and said: "I suppose you're the smart young man who said this car wasn't going?" "Yes," said the clever one, and he smiled. "Well," said the stationmaster with a grin, "it isn't. The porter heard what you said, so he uncoupled it. He thought you were a director."

MISCELLANEOUS

HIS CHIEF MISSION.

The beef baron dwells in his palace-like home
With hardly a worry or care;
He enjoys all the comforts and luxuries
Of a many times millionaire.
His food is the choicest that money can buy,
While lackies respond to his call;
All those who oppose his unscrupulous sway
He endeavors to drive to the wall.

The beef baron gives to the charity drives,
And the newspapers, lo and behold,
With a hulabaloo in a column or two
Tell how freely he parts with his gold.
If he does he gets back, and a little bit more,
All the dollars which he gave away
By raising the price of the products he sells—
For his gifts the consumer must pay.

The beef baron orders a cut in the wage
Of the workers employed in his plant;
Unmindful that what they already receive
For their toil is exceedingly scant.
His act of injustice the workers resent
And then follows turmoil and strife;
But it means more for him and to grab what
he can
Seems to be his chief mission in life.
—Thomas H. West.

COAL MINERS ARE WARNED.

From England comes a warning to the United Mine Workers of America that coal owners are preparing to attack them all along the line at the expiration of their wage agreement, next March. Other trade unions may also be involved.

The information is forwarded by Henry Evans, English correspondent of the United Mine Workers' Journal. He is well-known to older American trade unionists because of his association with the movement on this side of the water.

"I have information at hand," he writes, "that there are several persons over here representing some of the largest financial, industrial and commercial interests in the United States. These persons represent districts that are entirely under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America. They are seeking and gathering up all information from employers in the various mining districts concerning the wage reductions that have taken place during the months from July to November. Every detail is given them from the employers' combine.

"These people are out to break up the United Mine Workers of America and every other labor union, if it is possible to do so. Their method is to work short time and starve the workers before they fight them, which was done over here before our thirteen-weeks' stoppage in the summer. We were properly cleaned up before we started to fight.

"The check off will be rejected by the American coal operators in your next conference. That is one of the questions which they inquired much about. So there is more to these missions than wind.

"I intend, if possible, to get you a full report of the reductions that have taken place in the various districts since we started to work in July, and any other information that I think may be of interest to you. Don't misunderstand my writing to you on these questions that I am in any way sending them to interfere with your future plans. I simply send them as information, to show how closely allied are the interests of the two nations in their invested interests.

"Work is very slow in many of the mining districts. The condition of my fellow craftsmen is deplorable. Poverty is quite rampant."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The usual monthly meeting of the Label Committee of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Monday evening, January 9, at 8 o'clock, at the union's headquarters. Members of the committee will please bear this date in mind and attend the meeting with the customary promptness.

C. C. Rozales, a former member of No. 21, who has been at the helm in the composing room of the Pacific Grove Review for the last year and a half, was a holiday visitor in San Francisco. He called at union headquarters and extended the season's greetings to the officers and members assembled in the callroom.

Mrs. Craig Leek, who was confined to her home a week because of sickness, has returned to her desk in the proofroom of the Call-Post.

The first meeting of the new year of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen will be held at 7:45 o'clock p.m. Monday, January 9, at the Commercial Club thirteenth floor of the Merchants' Exchange, 465 California street. Miner Chipman, nationally known industrial engineer—"the man who standardized the Warren Mills"—will talk on "Printing House Costs, and How to Increase Them." Subjects that will receive consideration in open forum are: "Folder Layouts—What the Stoneman and Pressman Can Learn From the Binder," and "Are Mechanical Overlays Practical, and if So, How Many Pressmen Use Them?" The circular announcing the meeting says T. J. O'Leary will discuss bindery problems and may "start something," while W. E. Beyer is scheduled to describe various methods of making overlays, and with others, will tell how they work. Members of the club have been informed that seats will be provided for one hundred and twenty-five, and that they had better come early, "for this is going to be the biggest meeting yet. It starts promptly at 7:45, and closes just as promptly at 9:45." The financial secretary will be at his desk in the hall at 7:15 to accommodate those who wish to pay dues. The notices of the meeting are the product of the Dreyfuss Press, 557 Clay street, and are handsome specimens of the "art preservative."

News of the death of George C. McCormick, for twenty-one years mechanical superintendent of the Denver Post, has been received in San Francisco. Mr. McCormick was 52 years old. He died suddenly of a heart affection and congestion of the lungs. He was active in Masonic and Knights of Pythias circles. Mr. McCormick was well known in San Francisco, where he had many friends who were former residents of Denver, and who deeply regret his passing.

Is it possible that some of the employers of Stockton are seeing the light? The following advertisement, which appeared recently in an Oakland daily paper, gives some hope that they are:

"Planing Mill Men Wanted—A-No. 1 first-class sash and door man, sticker man, stick cutter, stair and bench man, sander man. We are enlarging our big plant and need mechanics in the above classifications at once. We will pay skilled and efficient men wages above the scale, and a bonus at the end of the year. To the right kind of men we guarantee steady employment in a union shop. IMPORTANT!—If you are above the average—fast and accurate and a real mechanic—write us immediately. State age, previous and present employment. Our mill established over thirty years. Address ———, Stockton, California." With this brave employer flaunting an "ad" of this character in the faces of the members of the M., M. and E. of Stockton, ground may be found for hoping that some day sooner or later the employing commercial printers of the Slough City may find sufficient courage to adopt a similar course and treat

with the members of the printing trades unions as their conscience dictates.

"Bill" Meredith, late member of the Recorder Chapel, writes from 3 Curistor street, London, E. C., to wish all his San Francisco friends a Happy New Year.

The next regular quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday, January 8, at 2 o'clock p.m., in Union Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

Hancock Bros., ticket printers, tendered a dance and banquet to their twenty-nine employees at the Commercial Club on Thursday evening, December 29. Besides dancing, merriment in general was indulged in. The affair was given to demonstrate the firm's appreciation of the co-operative spirit of its employees and to celebrate the close of a most successful year. It was a big success socially, and plans are being made to repeat the event annually. Those in attendance were: Mary Wienecke, N. Sanderson, Ada Schultz, Alma Wulbern, Katie Gillen, Emily Munster, Maud Hoffman, Marie Lutz, Clarence Farber, Emil Platzer, Anthony Jephson, George Schultz, Jack Nevin, Harry Craig, Eugene Cunningham, Raymond Wilson, Orval Hawn, B. D. Stewart, Douglas Quinlan, Lester Callaghan, Albert Brown, J. M. Keys, Ed Hammerslaw, William Mitchell, George Chapman, J. J. Neubarth, A. R. Thomson, Carroll E. Fisk and Jules F. Hancock. Each of the firm's employees received handsome Christmas gifts from their employers, and in addition were allowed full pay for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, days observed as holidays. Hancock Bros. say unequivocally, "It pays to co-operate," against which assertion few can argue logically.

The Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society will hold its January meeting next Sunday, the 8th, in Assembly Hall, Underwood Building, 525 Market street. As matters of importance to all typesetting machine operators and machinist-operators will be up for consideration, a representative attendance is expected.

H. H. ("Shorty") Bisbing, register No. 4033, who answered an S O S call on December 6 from the Atascadero Press, returned to San Francisco last Saturday evening, the job he was summoned to execute having been finished. "Shorty" says the working conditions in the printing office at Atascadero are ideal and the equipment most up to date and elaborate, and would put most of the large offices in first-class cities to shame. The welfare and social conditions of the workers at Atascadero are paramount, he says, and a feeling of good fellowship exists there which is remarkable for its absence in most places these days. Mr. Bisbing avers it is one of the few printing offices where no one seems to have a "grouch." He further asseverates that all "speed burners," "Roller-skate artists" and so-called "efficiency experts" so frequently encountered in more thickly populated centers should visit Atascadero and witness the co-operation, harmony and good fellowship prevailing there. The product of the Atascadero printshop is above criticism, from the viewpoint of workmanship, Bisbing says, and, taken all-in-all, Atascadero is "okeh."

Writing from Beaumont, Texas, under date of December 30, to a San Francisco friend, "Paddy" Flynn, who, with Louis T. Kelly, left this city for the Southwest last November, says: "I am at present employed on the Enterprise. Have been in Beaumont for a week or so, having left Kelly on the Houston Post. We may start north from here when my regular gets back. I had to 'bust in' on the papers, as the job end of the game is 'non ist' in the South. I have been doing all right, however, and will land in California in a year or so a regular all around 'athlete.' The weather along this Sunset Route is something wonderful. The general accommodations in El Paso are first-class. However, they can not be compared to San Francisco. But you know the old saying of 'a change of pasture.' I have been

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FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST
FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone
—rich, poor, old and young. We
recognize no classes, but treat large
and small depositors with the same
courtesy and consideration.

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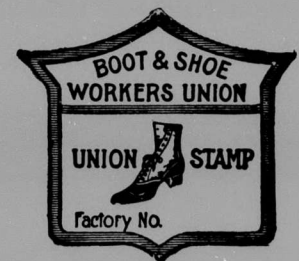


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AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

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Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to
demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on
Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

getting about half time on the proof desk and half time on the floor, which suits me to a 'T'—getting more time to sit down. I have no kick at all, so far; everything is lovely. Give my kindest regards to all the boys in San Francisco. I expect to land in Chicago this spring. We had a fine time in El Paso. We put on a grand show. Met 'Shorty' Crabtree, Denver Dobson and two or three other notable characters. Got an insight into the exhilarating effects of 'Tequila' and enjoyed it immensely. However, we were unable to go farther into Mexico on account of the delay in obtaining an interior passport, which would take too long. It may be just as well, as the border is lined with bad 'umbries,' who will not hesitate to send you to the 'cleaners.' I could have remained in Fort Worth longer, but Kelly's feet were itching to move." "Paddy" closed the communication by wishing "the San Francisco bunch a Happy and Healthy New Year.

Those who accepted invitations to the Allied Printing Trades Club's open house and dance last Saturday night are a unit in declaring the entertainment and refreshments the best ever provided by the club. Everybody there had a real merry time!

Oscar Langford, a resident of the Union Printers Home, was assailed by the muse recently, which caused him to yield the following:

A DREAM OF JUSTICE.

A vision of a justice court, far out in Fancy's space,

To try the great oppressors of all the human race,
Appeared to a sleeping worker in a panoramic dream,

Presenting things that happen, as well as things that seem.

It dealt impartial justice to money kings at bar,
Who tyrannize the workers upon this earthly star.

The magnates plead "Not guilty," saying 'twas no crime

To rob the poor of living wage for dividends on time,

On watered stock, or otherwise, of corporations great,

Or by the legislators, both national and state;
But here the judge and jury took quite another view,

When proof of robbing others was shockingly too true.

One culprit, then another, were haled before the court,

Bosses of the sweatshop who made life greedy sport.

And factories where children toiled their lives away

That owners might hoard fortunes by grinding night and day.

Each one proclaimed his innocence, but neither wealth nor name

Prevented their conviction of crimes of "business" shame.

The jury brought true verdicts against these magnates then,

Guilty of oppression and robbing workingmen;
Of robbing little children of birthright and life,

And causing strikes and lockouts and "mobocratic" strife;

Refusing arbitration of wrongs their greed had brought,

And every fair condition employees long have sought.

The cloak of churchly goodness was worn by them in vain;

No show of wealthy station could shield the tyrant's reign;

The law protected workmen and money had no show

To purchase judge or jury in trials "here below."
The law, the courts and congress made equity for all;

And labor was exalted in the plutocratic fall.

The happy dreamer woke. Alas! 'twas "out of sight."

A struggling, striking life was here in spite of dreamy night.

Oppression, wrong, starvation, combined in groups of three,

Still ruled this "land of freedom," as true as o'er the sea.

And so the good millennium, we fear, is far away,
For yet the modern Nero holds plutocratic sway.

MOLDERS ACCEPT CUT.

Members of the Molders' Union, by a close vote last Tuesday night, decided to accept the cut of 71 cents a day in wages recently announced by the employers.

More than six hundred members attended the meeting. At the conclusion of the session, J. E. Dillon said: "The vote was very close, but it was in favor of accepting the cut in wages. Other matters were considered but no action taken. You can say that there will be no strike, at least at this time. The meeting was one of the best attended in the history of the union and while the debate was lively, no bitterness was shown or expressed by the speakers."

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AT REASONABLE PRICES

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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COMBINED STATEMENT OF CONDITION HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES

BANK OF ITALY

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

HEAD OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

DECEMBER 30, 1921

RESOURCES

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate.....	\$59,079,594.05	
Other Loans and Discounts.....	57,832,140.66	\$116,911,734.71
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness.....	\$20,983,484.52	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	13,734,789.56	
Other Bonds	8,406,407.86	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	375,000.00	
TOTAL U. S. AND OTHER SECURITIES		43,499,681.94
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	7,563,404.97	
Cash and Due from Other Banks	16,386,667.84	

TOTAL CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS.....	23,950,072.81	
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults.....	7,202,029.59	
Other Real Estate Owned	341,014.65	
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....	451,463.53	
Interest Earned but not Collected	1,219,042.38	
Employees' Pension Fund (Carried on Books at).....	1.00	
Other Resources	604,409.19	

Total Resources..... \$194,179,449.80

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS	\$177,867,610.68	
Dividends Unpaid	601,802.04	
Discount Collected but not Earned.....	91,285.88	
Reserved for Taxes and Interest Accrued.....	130,339.61	
Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Time Drafts.....	451,463.53	
Bills Payable, Federal Reserve Bank.....	None	
Rediscounts, Federal Reserve Bank	None	

*Capital Paid In	\$10,000,000.00	
*Surplus	2,500,000.00	
Undivided Profits	2,536,948.06	

TOTAL CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 15,036,948.06

Total Liabilities..... \$194,179,449.80

*By the issue of 50,000 additional shares of stock on July 3, 1922, the PAID IN CAPITAL, will be increased to \$15,000,000.00 and SURPLUS to \$5,000,000.00.

All charge-offs, expenses and interest payable to end of half-year have been deducted in above statement.

A. P. Giannini and W. R. Williams, being separately duly sworn, each for himself says that said A. P. Giannini is President and that said W. R. Williams is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the Corporation above mentioned, and that every statement contained herein is true of his own knowledge and belief.

A. P. GIANNINI,
W. R. WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1921.

THOMAS S. BURNES, Notary Public.

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH

As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Resources

December, 1904	\$ 285,436.97
December, 1908	\$ 2,574,004.90
December, 1912	\$11,228,814.56
December, 1916	\$ 39,805,995.24
December, 1920	\$157,464,685.08
December 30, 1921	\$194,179,449.80

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 291,994

Savings Deposits made to and including January 10, 1922, will earn interest from January 1, 1922

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held December 30, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Barbers' Union—W. W. Pierce, John W. Raber, R. Canete, Jos. Kacintz, L. Keller, D. F. Tattenham, Roe H. Baker. Draftsmen—Wm. J. Wilkinson, J. Casey. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—David Britt, Louis Salinger, Louis J. Gordon. Delegates seated.

Communications—Referred to Executive Committee—From Moving Picture Operators' Union, requesting that the Council place the Vicksburg Theatre on the unfair list. From the International Butcher Workmen, with reference to the strike of the packing house employees and requesting financial assistance.

Resolutions Indorsed—From the Sailors' Union, with reference to the new order from the U. S. Shipping Board, and protesting against the deliberate effort to make safety of navigation a secondary issue to a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of economy which is bound to have the very opposite effect. Resolution reads:

Whereas, The United States Shipping Board in a general "Order" from Washington, D. C., has recently issued a new manning scale, arbitrarily reducing the number of men to be carried in each department of the crew; and

Whereas, These sweeping reductions were made by long distance and are based solely upon the size of the respective vessels and without any consideration of all other conditions and circumstances that have always been factors in determining a vessel's minimum manning scale; and

Whereas, Manning scales heretofore existing have been determined by the local inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service in accordance with the law and only after personal inspection of such vessel, and in no instance have the former manning scales provided for more men than were "necessary for the safe navigation of the vessel," as provided in Section 4463 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and

Whereas, The new procedure of fixing a maximum manning scale from Washington is contrary to the letter and spirit of the law and, if adhered to, will entirely relieve the experienced local inspectors of the grave responsibility to determine from personal observation how many men in the crew may be necessary for a vessel's safe navigation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we earnestly and emphatically protest against the deliberate effort to make safety of navigation a secondary issue to a penny wise and pound foolish policy of economy which is bound to have the very opposite effect; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and to the press.

Resolution was introduced by Delegate Bonsor, with reference to the contemplated change of the status of receivers on the Municipal Railway and calling for a promotive examination from platform men to inspectors and receivers where heretofore such positions were filled from the list of civil service clerks, and requesting the Council to emphatically protest against the contemplated change and that the representatives of the Council be directed to appear before the Commission in relation thereto. Resolution reads:

Whereas, The Civil Service Commission has arbitrarily changed the status of receivers on the Municipal Railway by setting as a date January 17, 1922, for a promotive examination from platform men to inspectors and receivers, where here-

tofore such positions were filled from the list of civil service clerks; and

Whereas, Such positions require clerical skill as has been required in the past; and

Whereas, Such positions are not being requested by the Division of Street Carmen, Div. No. 518; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that an emphatic protest be filed with the Civil Service Commission in relation to the contemplated change, and that the representatives of the Labor Council be directed to make an appearance before the Commission in relation thereto.

On motions the above resolutions were indorsed.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of application from the Culinary Workers' Unions for a boycott on the Palm Garden, it appears that the same may be straightened out, wherefore the matter was laid over for the purpose of effecting an adjustment. Moved that the report be concurred in; carried.

Label Section—Are preparing lists of stores where label products can be purchased.

Reports of Unions—Cap Makers—Requested a demand for their label when purchasing cloth hats and caps.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$180. **Expenses**—\$135.

Council adjourned at 8:25 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

LABOR CAMPS

Only seven poorly conducted labor camps were found in an inspection of sixty-two lumber, dairy and general ranch camps in Humboldt, Los Angeles, Yolo, Sutter and Solano counties in the month of December, according to the report of Edward A. Brown, director of camp sanitation for the State Commission of Immigration and Housing. Fifty-five camps were pronounced in good condition. The total number of men employed was 3633 and of this number over 50 per cent, or 1901 laborers, were American born.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Streets

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, Clement St. and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1921

Assets	- - - - -	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	- - - - -	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	- - - - -	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	- - - - -	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	- - - - -	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.



James H. Sorensen
dies and does.

Sorensen Co.

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for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

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All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

CALIFORNIA BERRIES.

Berry growing is one of the expanding and profitable industries of California. The crops of this year brought growers of the state approximately \$3,000,000. Fresh California strawberries were shipped from peninsular farms to New York this season for the Thanksgiving trade, and raspberries, strawberries and blackberries to Chicago.

These are some of the interesting features of a report prepared for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by E. H. Haack, manager of the Central California Berry Growers' Association. Mr. Haack writes:

"California strawberries, grown in sections scattered from the Imperial Valley on the south to the Florin country, near Sacramento, on the north, make their appearance at the breakfast table, fresh and full-ripe, nine months out of the year.

"California accomplishes this nine-month production feat because her berry patches give forth two to four crops a year, thereby, incidentally, putting the state far ahead of all others in yield per acre. In other states only one crop is harvested each year.

"Strawberries have been grown in California since the fifties. In the intervening years the industry has grown until now there are approximately 3400 acres in strawberries and the value of the 1921 crop has been set at \$2,500,000. Probably the central counties of San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Santa Clara and Monterey lead with their total acreage of 1200, with the Los Angeles district second with 1100 acres. In the Florin district there are 700 acres in strawberries, in the Imperial Valley 40 acres and in the Fresno district 60 acres. In addition there are small acreages throughout the state.

"Among the first, if not the very first, strawberries grown in California for commercial purposes were the prolific Longworths, whose big yields years ago enriched the Santa Clara Valley. Now the Longworth has almost entirely disappeared from the market, except occasionally when it brings a fancy price for its rich flavor, and in its place has come about a dozen of the more than 1800 varieties of strawberries known.

"In the South the Klondykes and the Brandywine are predominant, with the Excelsior coming into favor. Up in the Florin district, the Dollar and the Oregon Plum varieties are grown in numbers, while in the central section the Banner, New Oregon and Nick Ohmer are produced in the greatest quantity, with the Marshall and Malindas trailing far behind.

"As to other berries, such as blackberries, loganberries and raspberries, acreage totals, production figures and like statistics telling of their production in California are difficult to obtain, because the holdings are comparatively small. Sections are planted to blackberries in the coast counties and in the Sebastopol district, which also produces a considerable quantity of loganberries and sends them to ready markets in the Middle West. The loganberries of the central

counties go to canneries or to the San Francisco Bay city markets, the metropolis alone this year using 80,000 half pint baskets. Very few logans and blacks are grown in Southern California. Raspberries are being planted extensively in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties, the Raneree being lately introduced. To date, however, production of this berry has been so light that no attempt has been made to find an outside market for it.

"California, it has been estimated, has about \$4,000,000 invested in strawberries, taking into account the value of the land planted to berries and the cost of bringing them up to the second year, when the yield is the greatest. Before the war it was possible to bring an acre of strawberries into full bearing for from \$200 to \$300 per acre, but during the past year \$700 has been a minimum and, in some instances, the cost has gone to \$1200, with \$1000 a fair average in Central California.

"By pre-cooling, it has been found possible to ship into Texas and other distant points. Central California strawberries were shipped by fast express this year for the Thanksgiving trade to New York, and strawberries, blackberries and raspberries to Chicago under the new refrigeration schemes adopted.

"Motor trucks are brought into play to help in the long jumps, and two refrigerator vans, used for the first time this year, carry berries from the Oak Grove Farm at Salinas, the largest strawberry farm in the West, to the Fresno markets. The vans are equipped with separate gasoline engines to blow cold air through the berries in the cars and thus thoroughly cool them.

"Another step used in getting strawberries East, adopted on a large scale this year, is the barreling method, a plant for this purpose having been established at San Jose by the association. The barrels are filled with a mixture of about two parts berries and one part sugar, and are frozen and shipped to all parts of the country, for use at soda fountains, in making jam and the like."

WOULD OUTLAW BLOCS.

The success of the farm bloc in the national lawmaking body has aroused the wrath of Congressman Ansorge, who "shudders to think what will happen to our representative form of democracy" if this thing continues.

Mr. Ansorge has introduced a bill which would fine any lawmaker who affiliates with any sort of bloc. The bill is intended to reach those who openly profess their purposes, but it will not affect the quiet understandings that men agree to in the privacy of exclusive clubs and select social circles.

Mr. Ansorge is serving his first term in Congress. He is a lawyer with offices in Wall street. In his biography printed in the Congressional Record (which members themselves write) it is stated that Mr. Ansorge won a prize for oratory and was active in football during his college years.

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Family Dance Pavilion SOCIAL DANCE EVERY NIGHT

Ladies 25c Gents 50c

Ladies Free Monday and Wednesday
Nights

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

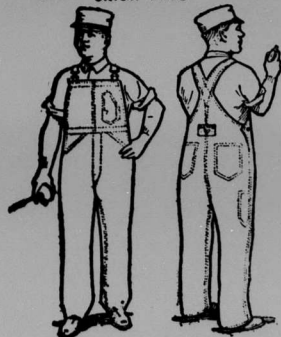
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UNION MADE



Can't Bust 'Em Jumper-alls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, 34 to 48. Only \$3.25

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair \$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair \$2.00

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair \$1.45

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit \$3.50

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair \$1.35

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special \$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special \$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.75

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special \$1.19

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants — Every stitch guaranteed \$4.00

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—In blue denim or khaki 98c

MEISTER & ADOU

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2247 Mission St.



Trade Mark

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GAS WATER HEATERS
DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler
without interfering with your stove.
Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District

445 SUTTER STREET

Phone Sutter 140

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities
OF

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

HIBERNIA BANK

Dated San Francisco, December 31, 1921

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$14,503,050.00), of the State of California and the Counties, Cities and School Districts thereof (\$14,994,800.00), of the State of New York (\$2,149,000.00) of the City of New York (\$1,000,000.00), of the State of Massachusetts (\$1,162,000.00), of the State of Nevada (\$100,000.00), of the State of Michigan (\$60,000.00), of the State of Oregon (\$51,000.00), of the County of Bergen, N. J. (\$180,000.00), of the County of Cuyahoga, Ohio (\$69,000.00), of the City of Chicago, Ill. (\$643,000.00), of the City of Philadelphia, Pa. \$350,000.00), of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio (\$250,000.00), of the City of Cleveland, Ohio (\$205,000.00), of the City of Albany, N. Y. (\$200,000.00), of the City of St. Paul, Minn. (\$100,000.00), of the City of San Antonio, Texas (\$62,000.00), of the City of Jersey City, N. J. (\$50,000.00), of the City of Dayton, Ohio (\$25,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$35,054,606.38
2—Miscellaneous Bonds comprising Steam Railway Bonds (\$1,768,000.00), Street Railway Bonds (\$1,164,000.00), Quasi-Public Corporation Bonds (\$2,613,000.00), the actual value of which is..	5,010,894.30
3—Cash on Hand	3,193,883.02
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	31,018.629.76
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State, and the States of Oregon, Nevada and Washington.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	450,951.04
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge of Bonds and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$635,460.11), and in the Counties of Alameda (\$13,992.67), San Mateo (\$24,020.00), Los Angeles (\$15,335.92), and Contra Costa (\$33,267.68), in this State, the actual value of which is.....	722,076.38
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	981,656.43
TOTAL ASSETS	\$76,432,697.31

LIABILITIES

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$73,338,971.07
2—Reserve Fund	3,093,726.24
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$76,432,697.31

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By E. J. TOBIN, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

City and County of San Francisco—ss.

E. J. TOBIN and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said E. J. TOBIN is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

E. J. TOBIN, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of January, 1922.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California,

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY. 526 California street, San Francisco. Mission Branch, Mission and Twenty-first sts. Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave. Haight Street Branch, Haight and Belvedere sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four and one-quarter (4 1/4)** per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1922. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividend from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, will earn interest from January 1, 1922.

GEO. TOURNY, Manager.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.—For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **Four (4)** per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after **TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1922.** Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, will earn interest from January 1, 1922.

G. BACIGALUPE,

President.

W. H. HARTWELL,

Cashier and Secretary.

700 Montgomery street, northeast corner of Washington street.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK. S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento sts.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus ave. and Broadway.—For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1922. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, will earn interest from January 1, 1922.

A. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY. junction Market, Powell and Eddy sts.; Montgomery Street Branch, S. E. corner Montgomery and Clay sts.; Market-Geary Branch, junction Market, Geary and Kearny sts.; Mission Branch, 3246 Mission st., near 29th st.; Park-Presidio Branch, 926 Clement st.; Polk-Van Ness Branch, 1541 Polk st.; Eureka Valley Branch, corner 17th and Castro sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1922. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1922. **DEPOSITS MADE UP TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 10, 1922, WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1922.**

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK.—For the half year ending December 31, 1921, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 3, 1922. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, draw interest from January 1, 1922.

DeWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK. 783 Market st., near Fourth.—For the half year ending December 31, 1921, a dividend has been declared at the rate of **four (4)** per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 3, 1922. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1922. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1922, will earn interest from January 1, 1922.

H. C. KLEVESAHN, Cashier.

TAVERN GRILL

30 Turk Street, San Francisco
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
30 Private Boxes for Ladies and Gentlemen
Famous for Steaks and Chops
FRED C. SMITH
Formerly Bay City Grill

1300 Polk Street

701 Shrader Street

JENNY WREN

Spotless Food Stores

2765 Mission Street 2070 Mission Street

A Dollar Worth Earning is Worth Saving.

Groceries are the big items of Household Expense.

You can reduce the cost at Jenny Wren. Help yourself to the World's Best Foods and Save Dollars.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

ENGLAND. Increase in Unemployment.—Idle workers in Great Britain, according to governmental statisticians, at end of week of December 17, are numbered at 1,722,800, an increase of 111,000 over the previous week. Short-time workers are estimated at 250,000, a lower figure than the previous week.

Liverpool.—With the possible exception of shipping and its subsidiary industries, the general labor conditions here must be considered bad. Demonstrations are prevalent among the unemployed, who have increased in this district by 9000 in the past month. Municipal relief has been inaugurated through the mediums of road building, repairing and tram-line extension.

Poor Law Relief.—A report of the Ministry of Health indicates that the percentage of the 37,609,600 population in England and Wales receiving relief from the Poor Law was 1 in every 57, an increase of 15.1 per cent over last month.

FRANCE. Marseilles.—With a higher average cost of living than any other city in France, Marseilles faces the winter with a large unemployment problem. Those industries abnormally stimulated during the war, such as the automobile, shoes, furs and the luxury trades, indicate the heaviest unemployment. Felt goods, hats, paper, malt liquors, bakery products and preserved fruits are normal.

GERMANY. Rise in Living Costs.—In the month of November the cost of living in Germany rose 64 points, or 35 per cent. This is the largest monthly increase since January 1, 1920.

IRELAND. Dublin.—At a conference called by the Lord Mayor, the engineers' strike, in force for several months, was settled by the men accepting six shillings less on their weekly wage.

Foundry Employees.—Taking possession of the Drogheda Foundry Company's plant with the intention of running it on a community plan, the workmen were arrested by the police.

City Lighting Threatened.—In Dublin 900 employees of the Gas Company threaten to strike if their wages are reduced. City lighting and industries dependent upon gas will be affected if the strike materializes.

ITALY. Piedmont.—Cost of living is increasing and the local Prefect is asking industries to make bonuses to labor in order to meet it. The working day is extended to nine hours and the Saturday half-holiday is abolished.

High Price of Chestnuts.—Chestnuts, one of the principal food commodities of the poor in Piedmont, have increased in price to 30 cents a pound.

SCOTLAND. Hiring Fairs.—In Edinburgh section (Lothians district) agricultural workers and employers meet in "hiring fairs," at which wage rates are fixed from Whitsunday (May 28) to Whitsunday. On November 11 each year the fairs reassemble to consider and to contemplate the appearance of new conditions. This year men's wages went up 58 cents a week and women's wages 38 cents.

SPAIN. Barcelona.—Declaring that the markets are still abnormal, a royal decree extends the Food Administration twelve months.

Paper Strike.—Responding to an announcement of a wage reduction the workers in paper production have gone on a strike in Henterfa. At the Hernani factory of the same manufacturers an agreement was reached through the offices of the Spanish Labor Union and relations were stabilized.

Coal Strike Threatened.—The Miners' Syndicate in the Asturian region threaten to strike unless an embargo is placed upon the importation of foreign coal. Government transportation from the mines has already been granted.

SWITZERLAND. Emigration.—Migration of the Swiss to all countries for the eleven months period of 1921 shows a decrease of 379 over 1920.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of the Labor Council will be held Friday evening, January 27, nominations to be made at the two preceding meetings of the Labor Council.

George S. Hollis, now vice-president of the Council, will be a candidate for president of that body, to succeed William T. Bonsor, who is retiring from the presidency after three years in office.

William P. Stanton, delegate from Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, is a candidate for vice-president of the Council.

HUGE PROFITS IN ICE.

In eight years the American Ice Company has put back into its business a surplus profit of \$3,915,896.

For 1920 this trust announces a clear profit of \$1,758,605, and a surplus of \$559,392. The profits and surplus are exclusive of taxes and all other charges.

"FAIR" PROFITS ARE MADE.

In a wrangle in the House over the American valuation plan that some tariff advocates favor, Congressman Fordney, who is supporting the plan, scored importers for profiteering. He said one Chicago department store charged \$5 for a knife that can be bought in Germany for 9.6 cents.

SEWING MACHINES

Sweeney's

2367 MISSION STREET NEAR 20TH ST.
ALL MAKES SOLD, RENTED, REPAIRED
CASH OR CREDIT
Phone Mission 709

Siegel's Shirt Shop

Complete Stock of Men's and Boys' FURNISHINGS AND HATS
UNION STORE

2234 MISSION STREET
Bet. 18th and 19th Phone Market 438

ASK FOR

RANKIN'S CANDIES

At the Cigar Stand
"GOBS" and "BARS"

Coffee That Is?

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

Anti-Jap Laundry League

Quality First

UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

JANUARY SHOE SALE IS NOW IN FULL SWING

Thousands upon thousands of pairs of the most
wanted and desirable styles in
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR
offered at prices that mean
REMARKABLE SAVINGS TO YOU

SEE OUR WINDOWS	B. KATSEHINSKI Philadelphia Shoe Co 825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO	BUY AND SAVE
	525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND	

DRAFTSMEN'S UNION.

Draftsmen's Union No. 11 has elected William J. Wilkinson and J. J. Casey delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing term.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

R. H. Steward has been elected vice-president of the local Milk Wagon Drivers' Union for the ensuing term.

TEAMSTERS.

The wage scale and working agreement of the Brotherhood of Teamsters with the Draymen's Association of San Francisco will expire within the month. Conferences are being held for the purpose of negotiating a new agreement.

CHANGE CONSTITUTION.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has amended its constitution so that in the future, only officers of the union will be permitted to preside at meetings of the organization. In the past, at each meeting of the union, a chairman has been selected from among those present by a vote of the members in attendance.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The newly-elected officers of Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 are: President, John W. Carrell; vice-president, James Irwin; financial secretary-treasurer, J. H. Clover; recording secretary, James McKnight; inspectors, Jack Spooner; Charles West; foreman, Thomas Smith; trustees, Jack Byrne, W. A. Cooke, Dick Maas; executive board, E. Kipp, P. G. Brigaerts, Fred Taylor, J. Nunan, J. Spooner, C. Bowman; examining board, Dick Richards, J. Caldwell, W. A. Cooke, W. Gimmel; delegates to San Francisco Building Trades Council, J. H. Clover, M. Mantler, E. Kipp, H. Brigaerts; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, M. Mantler, David Holmes; delegation to convention of State Building Trades Council of California, J. H. Clover; director Hall Association, P. G. Brigaerts; director "Organized Labor," James McKnight.

PROTEST SHIP BOARD ORDER.

By unanimous vote the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night adopted resolutions protesting against the recent order of the United States Shipping Board reducing the number of members in each department of the crew of a vessel.

The resolutions say that such action is a menace to the traveling public.

Copies of the resolution, which was introduced by delegates from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, will be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce and the chairman of the Shipping Board.

TAILORS ELECT.

Local No. 80, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, at its quarterly meeting held December 29, 1921, elected the following officers for the coming six months: President, S. Hokanson; vice president, J. Scott; recording secretary, A. C. Sheahan; financial secretary and business agent, C. E. Mathers; treasurer, R. Weaver; sergeant-at-arms, G. Holmberg, A. Haino; delegates to the Labor Council, A. C. Sheahan, A. Gerber, J. Martin, C. E. Mathers; delegates to the Label Section, A. C. Sheahan, C. E. Mathers; executive board, C. Okson, A. L. Johnson, L. Johnson, M. Jensen, F. Johnson; trustee, L. J. Kucera.

PLAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The California State Federation of Labor, under the direction of Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, already is on the job preparing to see that only "friends of labor" are elected to the California Legislature at the election next fall.

In a letter to the labor organizations throughout the State, Scharrenberg says that "the enemies of organized labor are planning to capture the next Legislature, so that they can repeal many of the existing labor laws and put over new laws inimical to the interests of the wage earners." Scharrenberg urges the labor organizations to "get busy" and see to it that "friends of labor" are nominated and elected to the Legislature at the State election next fall.

SAFETY PUBLICATION.

"What is as deadly as the venom of a rattlesnake?"

"What precautions should be taken in reopening flooded mines?"

You will find the answers in the December issue of the California Safety News, a publication issued by the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California, at 525 Market street, San Francisco, and mailed without charge to anyone interested in industrial and general safety. This number is replete with matter both profitable and interesting.

"Eye Injuries," the subject of the monthly editorial. The technical articles are not so technical as to confuse the layman, who can also derive substantial benefits from authoritative knowledge about "Compressed Air Blowers in Metal Mines," "Safety in Relation to Electrical Appliances," or "Breaking Hoisting Cables." Employers and workmen should read why "Periodical Inspection of Steam Boilers" is essential, and why "Engine Flywheels Must Be Guarded."

Automobile accidents are on the increase throughout the land. This vital matter is ably discussed in "Traffic Problems in Congested Centers of Population." It would be well indeed if everyone of us achieved as wholesome an appreciation of the value of human life as that chairman of a safety committee in a refinery, who captions the description of an interesting incident with the exuberant expression, "Hooray! Hooray! We have saved a life."

SELL WHEAT DIRECT.

"For the first time in the history of American agriculture, farmers have sold their wheat direct to Europe without the aid of brokers, commission agents or other middlemen," says the All-American Co-operative Commission's news service.

"The steamer Texan has left Portland, Ore., with 40,000 bushels of wheat for London and Antwerp, shipped by the Northwest wheat growers, the farmers' co-operative marketing agency of the four Northwestern states. While this is the first co-operative shipment of wheat to the center of the world's grain market, the Northwestern farmers have already shipped nearly a million bushels of wheat to the Orient under special contracts. The valuable connections thus established will save hundreds of thousands of dollars for the farmers in commission fees and speculative profits and at the same time reduce the cost of wheat flour to the consumer by eliminating the speculative element."

BUTCHERS.

Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115 will give an entertainment and ball in the Civic Auditorium on the night of February 2 for the benefit of its sick and death fund.

**SMOKE
UNION MADE
CIGARS**

**FURNITURE
DRAPERIES**

CARPETS

**STOVES
BEDDING**

On the
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps